

AGENDA

KENT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Tuesday, 8th July, 2014, at 10.00 am
Medway Room, Sessions House, County
Hall, Maidstone

Ask for: Denise Fitch
Telephone 01622 6942369
denise.fitch@kent.gov.uk

Tea/Coffee will be available 15 minutes before the meeting.

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

(During these items the meeting is likely to be open to the public)

A. Committee Business

- A1 Apologies
- A2 Declarations of Interest
- A3 Notes of meeting held on 18 March 2014 (Pages 3 - 10)

B. Matters for Discussion

- B1 Community Trigger Criteria & Review Process in Kent (Pages 11 - 16)
- B2 Kent Community Safety Agreement - Development of a New Agreement and Performance Update (Pages 17 - 70)
- B3 MARAC Event (Pages 71 - 76)
- B4 Kent and Medway Reducing Reoffending Board (KMRRB) - verbal update
- B5 Stocktake, audit and review of Community Safety Services Update - Presentation
- B6 Community Safety Conference - verbal report

C. Matters for Information

- C1 Date of next meeting - 14 October 2014 at 2.00pm

D. RESTRICTED ITEM

(During consideration of these items the meeting will be closed to the press and public.)

- D1 Domestic Homicide Reviews - update report (to be tabled)
- D2 New Communities - verbal update

Monday, 30 June 2014

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

KENT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

NOTES of a meeting of the Kent Community Safety Partnership held in the Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone on Tuesday, 18 March 2014.

PRESENT: Mr P M Hill, OBE (Chairman), Mr David Coleman (Vice-Chairman), Ms C Allen (Substitute for Ms S Billiald), Dr S Beaumont, Mr S Bone-Knell, Ms A Brett (Substitute for Ms H Carpenter), Ms A Gilmour, Mr J A Kite, MBE, Ms E Martin, Mr A Stewart, Ms Z Cooke, Ms D Mauldon (Substitute for Ms M Jarman-Howe), ACC R Price, Cllr M Rhodes, Inspector M Smith, Mr S Whitehead and Cllr J Wilson

ALSO PRESENT: Ms C Gatward

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr S Beaumont (Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning), Ms D Exall (Strategic Relationship Advisor), Mr J Parris (Community Safety Manager), Ms D Fitch (Democratic Services Manager (Council)), Mrs D Wright (Head of Commissioned Services) and Mr M Rolfe (Trading Standards Manager (East))

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

50. Vice-Chairman in the Chair

As the Chairman had been called to an urgent meeting the Vice- Chairman took the chair for the start of the meeting.

51. Notes of meeting held on 17 October 2013

(Item A3)

The notes of the meeting held on 17 October 2013 were agreed as a true record and signed by the Chairman. Actions from the meeting were noted.

52. Kent Community Safety Agreement 2011-14 - Action Plan Partnership Anti Social Behaviour

(Item B1)

(1) Stuart Beaumont (KCC) introduced a report which provided a brief update on the work associated with the delivery of two of the agreed project outcomes around Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) that were included within the Kent Community Safety Agreement Delivery Plan.

(2) Jim Parris (KCC) clarified the role of Districts and Borough Council's in relation to the evaluation of the "Themis" ASB Case Management System prior to the second phase of its roll out to Districts and Borough Council's which was anticipated to take place in April 2014.

(3) Andy Raby (Kent Police) acknowledged the importance of the partners finding the system useful to them and fit for purpose, this was the key focus of the evaluation of "Themis" system. The aim of partners using the same system was to avoid silo working.

(4) The KCSP noted the current progress in relation to the implementation of a partnership ASB Case Management system (Themis) and the proposals for future roll-out and supported the proposal for extending the current partnership led review of the ASB Strategy, including accommodating the new legislative ASB changes and proposals for a community trigger.

53. Legal Highs - verbal update *(Item B2)*

(1) Diane Wright (KCC) gave a verbal update on "Legal Highs" now known as New Psychoactive substances. She emphasised that these substances were not safe and young people often thought that it was alright to take these substances as they were called "legal" highs. She stated that suppliers of these substances got around the issues with selling them by for example stated that the substances were "not for human consumption." Diane stated that data for 2013/14 was being collected regarding those presenting for treatment and indicating New Psychoactive substances as their substance of choice. From the data so far only 8 people had said that it was their substance of first substance of choice it may be the case that for a greater number it was a secondary substance of choice. All of the figures for 2013/14 would be available by May 2014. KCA were carrying out work trying to identify young people who were presenting due to taking "legal highs", as these substances sometimes had some positive effects so it was a challenge to get the message across to young people that these substances were not good. KCA were becoming recognised for their training and for producing age appropriate leaflets and treatment. It was not easy to find appropriate treatment for those using "legal highs".

(2) Mark Rolfe (KCC trading standards) referred to the enforcement strategy and stated that the law in the area of "legal highs" was confused. When tested by the Home Office 18% of "legal highs" contained controlled drugs and in some cases contained dangerous chemicals. Trading Standards were looking at innovative ways that they could use consumer legislation to prevent the sale of "legal highs" in High Street shops.

(3) It was explained that there were 17 shops in Kent selling "legal highs" and the police had attended them to give advice, trading standards had tested some of the substances and found some controlled substances and some substances which were different to those described on the label. Legislation was not as helpful as it could be, the Crime Prevention Minister was due to start a nation review of this issue which was due to report back in spring 2015.

(4) Mark stated that a joint enforcement strategy was being developed to protect the people who used these substances, this was currently being checked by legal services

(5) Jess Mookherjee.(KCC – Public Health) stated that Public Health were looking at the links between "legal highs" and unintentional injury and self-harm. They were

looking at hospital admission rates for “poison”. One of the key factors was the lack of data around this issue. There was a lot of mis-information around “legal highs” some young people claim to be taking a “legal high” when in fact it is oregano, therefore there was a need for a degree of caution around the data for degree of harm.

(6) The Partners discussed this issue and asked a number of questions which included the following:

- It was confirmed that of 52 samples of legal highs from shops in Kent, 2 had contained controlled drugs and these cases were with the Crown Prosecution Service.
- There was a need for more awareness around this issue and the risk of harm, Community Safety Partnerships were will to play a role regarding awareness raising in their area. It was suggested that a small group could look at appropriate material that could be circulated to schools etc.
- There was also the issue of people aged 20 – 30 enjoying “legal highs” it was not just an issue for young people. It was mentioned that schools/colleges and employers should also be involved in awareness raising.
- Alison Brett (CCG) offered to help with providing information on new users from A & E and GP sources. It was agreed that this would be very helpful and the data currently available was based on those that presented at treatment services. Jess agreed to triangulate all the data available from these different sources.

(7) It was agreed that there would be a progress report on this issue to a future meeting of the Partnership once the 2013/14 data was available.

54. Alcohol treatment referrals from both GP's and hospitals

(Item B3)

(1) Jess Mookherjee introduced a report which provided an overview of alcohol misuse in Kent and a plan for implementing the Alcohol Pathway in Kent. She stated that the previous alcohol strategy did a good job but was not fully developed in relation to health pathways. There was a need to co-ordinate treatment pathways between the CCG's and GP's, it was about communication, engagement and awareness. Also there was the issue of whether there was enough treatment provision. Providers needed to be aware of the issue and be flexible in order to meet demand.

(2) Jess stated that there was work starting on 1 April 2014 which would focus on the two areas of greatest need i.e. Kent Coastal and Thanet. If successful it was intended to roll this out to Swale and Gravesham. There was a need to make sure that in there was a year's worth of back data regarding screening, advice and admissions to hospital which should be available for 2014/15. It was hoped that what would be seen in future years was fewer people presenting with a higher level of need. She estimated that there was a £0.5m underfund for treatment services.

(3) Diane explained that she had been in discussion with treatment providers. They were finding that the numbers presenting with alcohol issues outnumber drug clients. It was essential to ensure that treatment services were set up to provide a proper and appropriate service for alcohol users.

(4) The issue was raise of the role of the private sector and especially retailers and discussions with supermarkets in relation to banning orders for individuals. It was not just an issue for the individual it affected the whole family and there was a lack of support for them.

(5) Jess confirmed that the Alcohol Strategy was wide ranging, it was also a public health issue and it was appropriate that it came under the Health and Wellbeing Board. The Strategy sat under the public health outcomes framework and there was a link to premature mortality.

(6) The Partners noted the report.

55. Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) Update - Including a presentation from Tina Alexander from the Kent Domestic Abuse Consortium (Item B4)

(1) Chris Turner (Kent Criminal Justice Board) introduced an update on the Medway IDVA service which included a copy of the combined Kent and Medway third quarter performance report. Chris confirmed that Dover District Council had yet to confirm their funding arrangement for the service but that Tunbridge Wells and Sevenoaks District Councils had reached a satisfactory arrangement with an IDVA provider. He stated that the IDVA caseload was increasing and it might be necessary to approach the private sector for funding. The end of year report would be available in the third week of April and Chis was aiming to do a press release about the service.

(2) The Chairman welcomed Tina Alexander she gave a very moving presentation on the IDVA service with examples of support which IDVA's provided and the positive outcomes that this achieved for individuals. She expressed her gratitude to the Partners for the support which they had given to the service.

(3) Tina and Chris responded to a number of questions which included the following:

- In relation to interventions for perpetrators Cynthia Allen (Kent Probation Service) explained that there was a programme for perpetrators that was delivered through the Courts. It was a 9 month programme which relied on the offender having sufficient motivation. The Probation Service were concerned about the gap in provision of lower level interventions. The current programme was very resource intensive and could not be extended to all perpetrators.
- In response to a question on what Borough Councils and the Partners could do to help, Tina stated that there was a need for more perpetrator programmes otherwise they were just in a vicious circle. IDVA's were really only able to support those at high risk, there was a need for more support for those at low risk. There was an educational need, through schools to raise children's awareness of the unacceptability of domestic abuse in all its forms
- In relation to the private IDVA provider for Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells Chris explained that the Kent and Medway IDVA service already worked in partnership with them.

- Jess pointed out that domestic abuse was the highest cause of mortality in women of reproductive age and therefore it was important to raise awareness amongst healthcare professionals.
- Stuart Beaumont (previous Chairman of the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group) commended the Partnership for their response to the request for funding for an IDVA service. It demonstrated that this partnership had a positive impact, nearly £0.76m had been provided in year 1 for the Kent and Medway ISCA service which funded 18 IDVA's across the County. He stated that there should be greater publicity for the success of this service.

(4) The Partners thanked Tina for her presentation and noted the update.

56. Chairman

The Chairman assumed the Chair for the remainder of the meetings.

57. Kent Community Safety Partnership Grant Funding Year End Report *(Item B5)*

(1) Sean Bone-Knell (Kent Fire and Rescue service) introduced an information report which briefly described the applications for funding made to the Kent Community Safety Partnership which had been reviewed and supported by the Kent Community Safety Team and submitted for approval by the Chairman of the Kent Community Safety Partnership.

(2) The Kent Community Safety Partnership noted the distribution of the Police and Crime Commissioners grant funding during the 2013/14 financial year.

(3) The Partners recorded their thanks to the Police and Crime Commissioner for her grant of £45k which was being used to support countywide community safety initiatives

(4) Claire Gatward (PCC office) informed the Partners that the Police and Crime Plan refresh would include allocation. There would be a review of grants and how they linked to the Police and Crime Plan. She would be writing to Community Safety Partnerships in the next few weeks to confirm to confirm next year's allocation.

(5) In relation to the ASB school tours, Andy Rabey undertook to provide information to District Council colleagues in order to avoid duplication.

Action: Andy Rabey

58. Kent Community Safety Agreement - Development of a New Agreement and Performance Update
(Item B6)

(1) Stuart Beaumont (KCC) introduced a report which outlined the development of the next Kent Community Safety Agreement for 2014 – 17 and reviewed progress in relation to the current Community Safety Agreement for 2011 – 2014.

(2) Jim Parris (KCC – Community Safety) explained that the action plan would support the Partnership over the next 4 years, there was an issue around the agreement process for different partners and the timings there was a need to re-visit this. In relation to Part B - the performance update - some of the targets set 4 years ago were no longer particularly relevant.

(3) Partners discussed the report and asked a number of questions which included the following;

- In relation to the figures on violence and burglary, Rob Price (Kent Police) explained that the increase was largely due to the way in which the figures were reported and the carry over from the end of the year. The increase in theft especially retail theft was a reflection of the down turn in the economy. There had also been an increase in reporting of domestic violence. He confirmed that Kent had the best crime reporting system.
- In relation to the road safety building and the capital and revenue costs, Sean Bone-Knell undertook to provide Mr Kite with an overview of that cost. Sean confirmed that building would start on the Rochester Airport site in late 2014.

Action Sean Bone-Knell

(4) The KCSP noted the progress with regard to the draft Kent Community Safety Agreement 2014-17 and the proposal that the final version of the Agreement would be circulated to KCSP members for final approval once complete.

(5) The KCSP also noted progress with regard to the current Kent Community Safety Agreement for 2011 -14.

59. Stocktake, audit and review of Community Safety Services
(Item B7)

(1) Andy Rabey introduced a report which proposed a stocktake, audit and review of community safety services across Kent.

(2) Each Partner is requested to indicate whether or not they were willing to participate in the stocktaking audit and review exercise described in paragraph 2 of the report to the timescale set out in paragraph 4.1 of the report.

- **Action : Mike Campbell**

(3) Reference was made by Partners to the role of the Health and Wellbeing Board in relation to cross cutting community safety issues such as the IDVA service

and “legal highs” and the ensure that the Board had an awareness of community safety issues.

- **Action: Mr Hill to speak to Mr Gough (Chairman of Health and Wellbeing Board).**

(4) The need to ensure that local Community Safety Partnership objectives were aligned to the objectives of the Partnership was mentioned. Andy Rabey agreed with the need to identify local targets that had an impact across the Partnership and to identify where the overlaps occur in order to identify countywide issues.

60. Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) – Future Support - verbal update
(Item B8)

Jim Parris informed the Partners that there had been an event organised by Kent Police to look at funding options for this service. There would be a report to the July meeting of the Partnership.

Action: Jim Parris

61. Date of next meeting - 8 July 2014
(Item C2)

PRIVATE SESSION

The Partnership considered the following items in private session.

62. Domestic Homicide Review Update
(Item D1)

(1) Stuart Beaumont and Alison Gilmore introduced a paper which provided an update on the status of all of the Kent and Medway DHR cases.

(2) The KCSP noted the progress of the current DHR cases and it was agreed that the key agencies contribute £5,000 a year towards DHRs to ensure sustainability of this statutory requirement and the Chairman would write to the Partners regarding funding following this meeting.

63. Lessons Learned from Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)
(Item C1)

(1) Stuart Beaumont and Alison Gilmore introduced a report which provided a summary of the seven key lessons identified locally and nationally from completed Domestic Homicide Reviews and explained how these would be cascaded to practitioners across Kent and Medway.

(2) The Chairman encouraged all Partners to attend the briefing sessions which were held for each DHR and facilitated by the Independent Chair as these provided

an opportunity to hear a summary of the case, key findings/themes and the recommendations.

By: Stuart Beaumont – Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership – 8th July 2014

Classification: For Information

Subject: Community Trigger Criteria & Review Process in Kent

Summary This report provides a brief update on the progress of discussions in reaching agreement to set the criteria and review process for the Community Trigger, a new element of legislation under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Police & Crime Act 2014.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 received Royal Assent in March 2014. Phasing in of the Act began in May, with all aspects of the legislation due to be in force by autumn 2014. It overhauls the existing powers and tools that are available to deal with ASB. There is also a new element allowing the public to request a review of the actions taken around ASB complaints, referred to as the Community Trigger. Government have conducted various pilots around the country to test how differing criteria would be activated and how the review process would work in practice. The decision is left to all local authorities to decide what the criteria for their area will be and how the review process will take place.
- 1.2 Kent has a total of 13 local authorities, with the result that there was the possibility of having 13 different criteria for Kent. Whilst the legislation allows for this, general agreement is that this would be confusing for the public. A pan Kent approach or similar approaches between neighbouring districts would be more beneficial. To assist with compiling options on this subject, KCC Community Safety staff met with all local authorities. The meetings consisted of discussions around the proposed criteria that would be set for the trigger to be activated and the review processes that would then follow. The review process requires participation from defined relevant bodies, including CCG's, District/Unitary Council, Kent Police & local Social Housing providers.
- 1.3 It was noted that Swale Borough Council had already set up a trial for this process which was similar to one of the existing Home Office trial areas. At the time of discussions a genuine trigger had not yet been activated in Swale.
- 1.4 It is important to note that the Community Trigger process will not replace organisations' own complaints procedures. Individuals can still complain to the

relevant bodies if they are unhappy with the service received from an individual or service.

2.0 Key Decisions

2.1 The 'Trigger' criteria

The legislation allows for 3 options which are available for 2 tier authorities.

1. Each local district/unitary set their own criteria and processes
2. Neighbouring districts/unitary cluster together to share the same criteria and review processes
3. There is a single criterion for the county and same review process.

2.2 The Review process once trigger is activated

Discussions with partners indicated a preference for some overarching review processes that are the same pan Kent which would ensure an element of consistency across the county. It was expressed that there needed to be the opportunity to amend processes locally to allow for local differences in the review process. It would be preferable if a single process was agreed, however, if this is not possible, the cluster option of some areas having the same process as each other is a possibility.

Once a trigger is activated, the relevant bodies must then review the actions taken. Discussions highlighted that local relationships with the majority of relevant bodies are very good.

2.3 Route for dissatisfied applicants

The legislation stipulates that the review procedures must include provision for the applicant to express their dissatisfaction regarding the way the relevant bodies dealt with the application for a review, or the review itself.

The decision on the route that will be taken must have consideration for the timescales that will be required for the said body to respond. The options available for this process are not prescribed or restricted so long as the function is carried out appropriately. Some suggested options include existing Overview & Scrutiny Committees, CSP meetings, the PCC Office, Peer Review etc.

3.0 Role of Members

- ### **3.1**
- The role of members is important in this process as a Member could be the applicant for a trigger on behalf of residents. Consideration needs to be given to the role of members within the local review process itself so that there is not a conflict of interest.

4.0 Summary

- 4.1 It is proposed and generally supported by District Community Safety Managers that Kent & Medway share the same single trigger criteria. There are clear benefits of single trigger criteria for Kent. There would be consistency across the county for the public, rather than different levels which could result in the public receiving a different service/standard according to postcode location.
- 4.2 Kent & Medway should share some overarching elements of the review process. The supporting diagram illustrates suggested local processes and pan Kent options. There are 3 main options that were favoured by authorities for the local process. Consideration needs to be given to the perceived lack of independence of the ASB group carrying out the review, whilst the CSP and the Peer review options could be too far removed from the knowledge and expertise of the reasoning behind the actions taken in a case review.
- 4.3 The discussions with partners have proved immensely beneficial in attempting to reach a consistent approach across the County for the local residents. Authorities must now consider the options available and come to a conclusion regarding the best way forward for their local area. This topic was a main agenda item at the quarterly Kent Community Safety briefing which was held on the 23rd May 2014. It was felt that this issue needed further discussion outside of the briefing between District Community Safety Managers.
- 4.4 Kent is currently meeting the administrative obligation to demonstrate that the options for this process are under consideration. It is anticipated that Authorities will reach a decision on the key matters in the forthcoming weeks. An update paper will detail the final decisions at the next Kent Community Safety Partnership.

5.0 Recommendations

- 5.1 That the Kent Community Safety Partnership notes the progress being made towards agreeing Kent Community Trigger criteria.
- 5.2 That a further report detailing the agreed community trigger criteria is considered at the next meeting of the Kent Community Safety Partnership.

Attachments:

Appendix A: Community Trigger Diagram

For Further Information:

Jim Parris

Community Safety Manager

KCC Community Safety

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Repeat incidents of ASB reported to agencies. Problem persists because no action / inadequate action taken.

The victim feels ignored by agencies.

Source: Reform of anti-social behaviour powers Draft guidance for frontline professionals 2013

Proposed Community Trigger Criteria

An individual makes 3 complaints about separate incidents of ASB in the last six months, and no action has been taken.

OR

5 individuals in the local community have complained separately in the last six months about similar incidents of ASB and no action has been taken

Proposed Countywide Procedures

- The application form for the trigger is the same Countywide
- Applications for the trigger are submitted directly to local authorities
- Respond to applicant within 5 working days in writing to inform them of the outcome of the initial application
- Respond to applicant within 20 working days to inform them of the review outcomes
- Report Community Trigger data annually to the CSP, KCSP & within the Strategic Assessments
- Communication will be made with the relevant Member for an area if a multiple resident trigger application is made.

Proposed Local Review Options

- Review is carried out via the ASB Group.
OR
- Review carried out at the CSP meeting level with assistance from officers.
OR
- Peer review: A neighbouring CSP carries out the review

Proposed Routes for unsatisfied applicants

- PCC office
OR
- Local Overview & Scrutiny Committee
OR
- Local CSP (if not part of the review process)
OR
- Peer Review

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By: Stuart Beaumont, Head of Community Safety & Emergency Planning

To: Kent Community Safety Partnership – 8th July 2014

Classification: For Decision

Subject: Kent Community Safety Agreement – Development of a New Agreement and Performance Update

Summary: This report presents the outcomes and achievements of the Kent Community Safety Agreement for 2011-14 and outlines the development of the new Agreement for 2014-17 and the associated action plan.

1.0 Background

1.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gave statutory responsibility to local authorities (KCC/District/Boroughs), Kent Police and key partners to reduce crime and disorder in their communities. Under this legislation Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (now CSP's) were required to carry out 3 yearly audits and to implement crime reduction strategies. A formal review of the 1998 Act took place in 2006, with the result that three year audits were replaced with annual partnership strategic assessments and rolling partnership plans, whilst in two tier authority areas a statutory County Community Safety Agreement was introduced.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 The Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) outlines the community safety priorities for the county along with the cross-cutting themes that support the identified priorities. The priorities in the 2011-14 CSA resulted from the strategic assessments undertaken in 2010/11 with additional input from partners at a county-level. The priorities included: *Domestic Abuse, Anti-Social Behaviour, Acquisitive Crime, Violent Crime, Substance Misuse and Road Safety*. These were subsequently reviewed on an annual basis however there was no significant shift in priorities during the last three years and the priorities and cross-cutting themes remained unchanged.

2.2 On 31st March 2014 the 2011-14 Agreement came to an end, to be replaced by a new multi-agency document covering the next three years from April 2014 to March 2017.

3.0 Development of the 2014-17 Agreement

3.1 KCSP members may recall the previous paper which detailed the process and development of the new Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) 2014-17. In essence the Agreement resulted from analysis of a variety of datasets provided by partners, using the most current data available at the time. Followed by consultation with partner agencies across the county and incorporating the results of the local strategic assessments undertaken by the eleven district/borough Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in Kent.

Kent Community Safety Agreement – Performance Monitoring

- 3.2 The outcome of the analysis and consultation confirmed that the priorities previously identified in the 2011-14 agreement remain an issue and will continue to benefit from a partnership focus. In addition, the cross-cutting themes remain relatively unchanged, with the exception of including ‘supporting victims’ to better reflect the aims and objectives of the Police and Crime Plan.

Priorities

- Acquisitive Crime
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Domestic Abuse
- Road Safety
- Substance Misuse
- Violent Crime

Cross Cutting Themes

- Early intervention, prevention & education
- Reducing Re-Offending
- Safeguarding Children & Young
- Supporting Victims and Vulnerable Households / Individuals

The link between these two strategic documents is emphasised in the attached Community Safety Agreement (see appendix A) which includes a diagram outlining the CSA priorities and cross-cutting themes as well as the priorities set out in the Police and Crime Plan.

4.0 Outcomes of the 2011-14 Agreement

- 4.1 The final performance report for the 2011-14 action plan (see Appendix B) shows that although several of the actions are complete, many activities/projects do not have a definitive end date and are still ongoing, therefore despite the many achievements, partners continue to record some actions as still in progress.
- 4.2 The attached report provides more details of the actions undertaken during the period of this Agreement, however the following are just a few examples of some of the work that has been done to tackle the priorities:
- A website portal for Domestic Abuse Services in Kent and Medway has been developed and is being promoted.
 - A pooled budget to commission Kent and Medway wide IDVA services across the County has been established and the service is in place.
 - A new ASB case management system has been developed and is being used by Kent Police staff and KCC Community Wardens, further roll out to partners is anticipated during 2014/15.
 - Due to its success the Drug Testing on Arrest pilot implemented at Margate custody is continuing into its third year and a similar scheme will soon be launched at Maidstone custody.
 - The Kent Community Alcohol Partnership (KCAP) has been in existence since 2009 and is the largest of its kind in the country, a new KCAP area was launched last September in Gravesham with other locations currently being progressed.
 - Over 100,000 students have been reached in the last four years with the Kent Police ‘Is it worth it?’ Anti-Social Behaviour School Tour, with a focus on the impact of alcohol on ASB and on violent crime.
 - During the period of the agreement, in excess of 30,000 young people have seen the license to kill performance which is an increase of 6,000 on the previous 3 years.
- 4.3 Whilst good and significant progress has been made against the action plan unfortunately most of the proxy measures chosen to represent the CSA priorities do not necessarily reflect this (see Appendix B). Nevertheless these do highlight some areas of ongoing need which will benefit from a continued focus from partners going forward with the 2014-17 Agreement.

Kent Community Safety Agreement – Performance Monitoring

5.0 Next Steps

- 5.1 Discussions are already in progress with partners to develop a new action plan to support the Community Safety Agreement priorities and cross-cutting themes for 2014-17. The development of the action plan is in progress and a working draft is attached for information (see Appendix C).
- 5.2 Discussions are also in progress regarding performance monitoring and whether proxy indicators are suitable measures of progress or whether some other indicators should be considered. Further discussions with partners are planned and a performance framework will be presented at the Next KCSP meeting along with the finalised action plan.

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) is asked to approve the Kent Community Safety Agreement for 2014-17.
- 6.2 The KCSP is asked to note the achievements of the 2011-14 Community Safety Agreement.
- 6.3 The KCSP is asked to note the progress with regard the draft action plan for 2014-17.

Attachments:

Appendix A: Kent Community Safety Agreement 2014-17

Appendix B: Performance Monitoring Report 2011-14

Appendix C: Draft CSA Action Plan 2014-17

For Further Information:

Jim Parris
Community Safety Manager
KCC Community Safety
james.parris@kent.gov.uk

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DRAFT

2014-17

**Kent Community
Safety Agreement**

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Foreword

As Chair of the Kent Community Safety Partnership I am pleased to present the new Kent Community Safety Agreement (CSA) for 2014/17.

The Community Safety Agreement sets out how partners in Kent will work together to address the key community safety priorities for the County, identifying the shared objectives and outcomes required to improve the lives of the people of Kent. Whilst enforcement of the law will always play a major part in community safety, much can be done to prevent problems before they arise and a great deal of effort is devoted to supporting vulnerable people and their families, tackling issues of substance misuse, improving road safety and improving security of people's homes. A major part of crime and disorder reduction can be achieved through considering and addressing the causes. The root causes include social issues of poverty, poor education attainment and training opportunities, unemployment and drug and alcohol misuse. Striving towards stronger communities, helping people become active citizens and improving personal responsibility in the community also contributes to improving community safety

This agreement replaces the 2011-14 CSA which included an action plan to help tackle the key priorities for the County and I am pleased to say much progress has been made by partners over the last three years, with a number of key achievements, with one example being the creation of a Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Services website enabling both professionals and members of the public to find and access the services they need. This website has attracted an enormous volume of traffic since being launched and has enabled clear links to services to be highlighted for victims and professionals.

Since the last agreement there have been many changes in the world of community safety from changing legislation, agency restructures and the introduction of a Police and Crime Commissioner, however the challenging economic landscape remains an ongoing concern and all agencies and services are continuing to look at the opportunities this presents in applying new methods of service delivery and resourcing. This agreement outlines an opportunity for partners to focus their limited resources towards jointly delivering against the partnership priorities.

The success of this agreement can only be achieved through delivery of the action plans, which will not be possible without the considerable support of partner agencies at both district/borough and county level, as well as non-statutory organisations and the voluntary sector which are vital in providing the services

required to deliver the identified priorities and I would like to thank them for their continued support.

Mike Hill OBE

*Chair Kent Community Safety Partnership
Cabinet Member for Community Services*

1. Introduction

- 1.1.** The Community Safety Agreement (CSA) for 2014-17 outlines the key community safety priorities for Kent and replaces the previous agreement which expired on 31st March 2014.
- 1.2.** The CSA is mandatory for two tier authorities such as Kent and helps us to meet our statutory duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006) in which responsible authorities are required to consider crime and disorder in the exercise of all their duties.
- 1.3.** This agreement aims to develop a more joined-up approach to public service delivery, to enable more effective and co-ordinated strategic planning across partner agencies and to ensure sustainable and lasting improvements in delivering outcomes. It recognises that community safety issues do not always respect district boundaries, and that coordination of effort can lead to economies of scale, joined up working, and more effective outcomes.
- 1.4.** The agreement also aims to deliver against the three countywide ambitions set out in the Vision for Kent 2012-22: to grow the economy; to tackle disadvantage; and to put citizens in control. These ambitions cannot be achieved without the commitment and contribution of all partners through their own delivery plans and strategies as well as multi-agency agreements such as the Kent Community Safety Agreement.
- 1.5.** Whilst Medway Unitary Authority does not form part of this agreement, it does undertake a similar process, suitable for single tier authorities, which will include an annual strategic assessment of their community safety issues and production of a Community Safety Plan. Where appropriate, partners in Kent and Medway will work collaboratively to tackle common priorities.

2. Legislation

- 2.1.** The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gave statutory responsibility to local authorities, the police, and key partners to reduce crime and disorder in their communities. Under this legislation the responsible authorities (commonly referred to now as Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), were required to carry out three yearly audits and to implement crime reduction strategies.

- 2.2.** The Police and Justice Act 2006 introduced scrutiny arrangements in the form of the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee, as well as introducing a number of amendments to the 1998 Act including the addition of anti-social behaviour (ASB) and substance misuse within the remit of the CSP strategies. Reducing reoffending was subsequently added by the Policing and Crime Act 2009.

- 2.3.** The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 set out further revisions to the 1998 Act, the most notable of which at district/borough level was the replacement of three yearly audits with an annual strategic assessment, triennial partnership plan and public consultations. For two tier authorities such as Kent, the statutory Community Safety Agreement was introduced.

3. Changes to the Community Safety Landscape

Since the 2011-14 Community Safety Agreement came into effect, there have been many changes both nationally and locally that impact upon the work of partners involved in community safety.

Changes to Legislation

- 3.1. **Domestic Homicide Reviews:** The requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) came into effect on 13th April 2011 and in Kent and Medway it was agreed that these would be commissioned by the Kent Community Safety Partnership on behalf of local CSPs including Medway CSP. The process is managed and administered by the Community Safety Unit at KCC. The DHR process has been developed and enhanced over the last three years and continues to involve input from a wide variety of partners from across the county and beyond.
- 3.2. **Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC):** The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 introduced directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) to replace Police Authorities in England and Wales. This brought with it a requirement for the PCC to have regard to the priorities of the responsible authorities making up the CSPs and for those authorities to have regard to the police and crime objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan. The legislation also brought with it a mutual duty for the PCC and the responsible authorities to act in co-operation with each other in exercising their respective functions.
- 3.3. **Health:** Under the Health and Social Care Act 2012, Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) were replaced with Clinical Commissioning Groups and are now a responsible authority within community safety partnerships (CSPs). In addition, the responsibility for Public Health now sits within upper tier and unitary authorities. Close partnership working with the CCGs and Public Health will be an important element in tackling some of the priorities such as substance misuse.
- 3.4. **Anti-Social Behaviour:** The new Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, received royal assent on 13th March 2014. The bill aims to introduce

simpler more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour to provide better protection for victims and communities including a new Community Trigger and Community Remedy which will give people a greater say in how agencies respond to complaints. Partners will be working on assessing the impacts of the new legislation and implementing the changes during 2014/15.

National Drivers

- 3.5. **Troubled Families Programme:** The programme was launched by the Prime Minister in 2011. Troubled families are those that have problems and cause problems to the community around them, putting high costs on the public sector. The government is committed to working with local authorities and their partners to help 120,000 troubled families in England turn their lives around by 2015. As part of the Troubled Families programme, the government will work alongside local authorities to: get children back into school, reduce youth crime and anti-social behaviour, put adults on a path back to work and reduce the high costs these families place on the public sector each year. This programme has been implemented across Kent with partners working to engage and support affected families with the ultimate aim to improve community safety and reduce the impact on local services.

Partnership Changes and Pressures

- 3.6. **Transformation of the Probation Service:** Kent Probation is a responsible authority within community safety partnerships (CSPs), but nationally probation is undergoing transformation to fundamentally change the way offenders are managed in the community in order to bring down reoffending rates. With effect from 1st June 2014 Kent Probation will be replaced by the National Probation Service and the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). New working arrangements are being established and these changes may alter current partnership arrangements within CSPs.
- 3.7. **Budget Pressures:** Community safety grant funding from the Government has been absorbed into the general policing grant and is now commissioned by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC). In the latest refresh of the Police and Crime Plan, the PCC has committed to providing funding to the Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) for the next three years to enable longer term planning for delivery of community safety activities. The funding has been protected as far as possible, however it does take into account reductions in overall funding. In addition, to the cuts to the Community Safety Fund all partners across the public sector will be subject to ongoing financial cuts over the next few years and at a time of reduced resources,

there is an even greater need for effective partnership working to ensure that we can continue to address the priorities identified in the most efficient and effective way.

4. Governance

4.1. The Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) is responsible for the delivery of the Kent Community Safety Agreement priorities, with membership taken from senior officers across statutory partners (see below), local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Chairs and the County Council portfolio holder.

The Responsible Authorities are:- Kent Police, District & Borough Councils, Kent County Council, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), Kent Fire & Rescue Service and Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (from 1st June 2014)

4.2. The Kent Community Safety Partnership will be supported by a virtual Community Safety team consisting of senior representatives from all the countywide statutory partners. The virtual team will developed along with the actions plans for delivery.

4.3. The statutory partners aim to deliver effectively and efficiently the priorities outlined in this agreement and to comply with statutory responsibilities.

4.4. The Scrutiny Committee will also serve as the Crime and Disorder Committee as required and therefore will have a statutory responsibility to review and scrutinise delivery of the Community Safety Agreement.



5. Key Achievements for 2011-14

During 2011-14 the key priorities identified as those with the potential to benefit from being supported at a county level included Domestic Abuse, Substance Misuse, Violent Crime, Acquisitive Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Road Safety. These priorities have been addressed over the last three years through a partnership action plan that outlined the key aims of the agreement and ensured a coordinated approach by linking into existing multi-agency partnership arrangements where possible. Progress made by partners during this time has been monitored and reported to the Kent Community Safety Partnership on a regular basis, some of the key achievements include:

- Development of an ASB strategy for Kent and Medway outlining the minimum standards of service delivery to ensure consistency in reporting and dealing with ASB issues across all agencies.
- Development of a countywide ASB case management to enable data sharing across agencies in relation to incidents and actions taken. This is currently in use by Kent Police and will be rolled out to partners during 2014.
- Creation of a website providing guidance and support for all involved in domestic abuse through one generic pathway, including details of all the available services in Kent and Medway, enabling both professionals and members of the public to find and access those services (www.domesticabuseservices.org.uk). Between January and December 2013 over 9,000 people visited the website in excess of 12,000 times, whilst the Kent and Medway IDVA service reported that between July and December 2013, of the 365 calls to their helpline, 24% of their callers found the details on the website.
- Establishment of a sustainable domestic abuse budget with a centralised joint commissioning process to ensure funding and operational commitment is ongoing and consistent with a particular focus on funding for Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs).

- **Delivery of three lessons learnt seminars to cascade the learning from the completed domestic homicide reviews (DHRs) to front line practitioners.**
- **Establishment and promotion of the Alcohol and Cannabis Penalty Notice diversion scheme, to encourage treatment and divert people from the criminal justice system.**
- **Provision of training programmes, guidance and advice to promote road safety, including the planned development of an educational centre providing essential road safety skills for young people across the county.**

Whilst the CSA action plan sets out how partners aim to address the overarching priorities across the county, each local CSP in Kent has their own community safety plan and associated initiatives aimed at tackling the most relevant issues for their residents.

6. County Priorities 2014-17

- 6.1. To help identify the overarching community safety priorities for Kent, a wide variety of datasets were sourced from partner agencies and have been analysed to ascertain the key issues. This was followed by a workshop with partners to identify any potential gaps as well as possible cross-cutting themes for inclusion in the agreement.
- 6.2. At a local level the eleven Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) across Kent have undertaken their annual strategic assessments to identify the priorities for their own district/borough community safety plans. The outcomes of these assessments reflect the key issues identified at a county level with some additional issues to be focussed upon locally.
- 6.3. The result of the analysis and consultation indicates that the priorities identified in the previous agreement should remain, and will continue to benefit from support at a county level. The priorities for Kent are: Acquisitive Crime; Anti-Social Behaviour; Domestic Abuse; Road Safety; Substance Misuse; and Violent Crime. These will however be subject to annual review and may be amended during the three year period of the agreement if appropriate.
- 6.4. In addition to the priorities, the previous CSA also included a number of cross-cutting themes to be addressed within each priority as appropriate. Consultation and discussion with partners indicates that retaining the majority of the themes would still be of benefit provided they are embedded in the actions plans, with the addition of victim support. As such the following themes will be included: Early intervention, prevention & education; Supporting Victims, vulnerable households & individuals; Safeguarding children & young people; and Reducing re-offending.
- 6.5. Since the development of the last agreement new legislation has introduced Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) with an associated requirement that partners must have regard to the PCC's Police and Crime Plan. As such the diagram below not only includes the priorities and cross-cutting themes for the Community Safety Agreement but also shows the strategic priorities set out in the Police and Crime Plan, illustrating the importance of integrating the work of all partners:



- 6.6. Other cross-cutting themes were suggested including preventing violent extremism, hate crime, e-safety and troubled families, however these can be incorporated into the broader themes already listed. Therefore, although these issues are not explicitly referenced in the above diagram, their importance and the work undertaken by partners should not be overlooked and will contribute significantly to tackling the priorities identified.
- 6.7. Several of the identified priorities already have existing multi-agency partnership arrangements in place that are ensuring a coordinated approach across organisations at a strategic level. These arrangements can be further enhanced with links to the Kent Community Safety Agreement and where necessary suitable co-operative arrangements and joint interventions can be established to deliver shared priorities or issues.

7. Leads

Lead officers for each of the priorities have been identified below and have the responsibility for developing, with partners, the action plans to address the countywide priorities. The leads will also act as a champion for the designated priority and provide regular progress updates for the Kent Community Safety Partnership (KCSP) and Scrutiny Committee as required.

Priority	Lead
Domestic Abuse	Chair of Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group
Anti-social Behaviour	Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning, Kent County Council
Substance Misuse	Head of Commissioned Services, Kent County Council
Violent Crime	Head of Local Policing and Partnerships, Kent Police
Acquisitive Crime	Head of Local Policing and Partnerships, Kent Police
Road Safety	Director Operations, Kent Fire and Rescue Service

8. Links to Plans

The priorities set out in this Community Safety Agreement link to, and assist in the achievement of a number of national and local partnership plans and strategies including:

- **Vision for Kent, 2012-2022**
- **Local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Community Safety Plans**
- **Police and Crime Plan 2013-2017**
- **Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy, 2013-2016**
- **Kent Alcohol Strategy 2014-2016**
- **KCC Framework for Community Safety 2012-2015**
- **Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy and Minimum Standards of Service Delivery**
- **Kent Fire and Rescue Service Corporate Plan**
- **Kent and Medway Strategic Plan for Reducing Reoffending 2012-2015**
- **Medway Strategic Assessment**
- **Road Casualty Reduction Strategy for Kent 2014-2020**

9. Signatories

This agreement has been drawn up on behalf of the Partners of the Kent Community Safety Partnership:-

- **Kent Police**
- **Kent Fire and Rescue Service**
- **Kent County Council**
- **Local District/Borough Community Safety Partnerships**
- **Local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)**
- **Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company (from 1st June 2014)**

Appendix A: Strategic Assessments (2014-15)

Local Community Safety Partnership (CSP) strategic assessments:

All statutory partners including Police, Fire and Rescue, Health, Probation, County Council services, Local Authority services etc. provided community safety related data sets and some contextual information for use by the eleven Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) in Kent during the strategic assessment process to identify their key community safety priorities.

The following table shows the results of the strategic assessments completed during late 2013– early 2014, with the common issues highlighted:-

Priority	No. of CSPs selecting the priority
Anti-social behaviour	11
Domestic Abuse	11
Substance misuse	9
Road safety	8
Acquisitive Crime	7
Violent crime	7
Reducing reoffending	3
Youth issues	2
Rural crime	1
Vehicle crime	1
Crime	1
Public Engagement	1

There are 12 district/ boroughs in Kent, but only 11 Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) as Dartford and Gravesham have a joint CSP.

Appendix B: Context

The following outlines some of the reasons why each priority has been included as a key issue for the county, including reference to some of the data provided for use in the strategic assessments:

Anti-social behaviour

- **Anti-social behaviour describes a range of everyday nuisance, disorder and crime, from graffiti and noisy neighbours to harassment and street drug dealing. It is sometimes dismissed as trivial, but anti-social behaviour has a huge impact on victims' quality of life.¹**
- **"The problems associated with anti-social behaviour are complex and so are their solutions but it is generally accepted that left unchecked, anti-social behaviour brings misery to people's lives and damages communities. Its effects are most destructive in areas that are already fragile and where services are over-stretched".²**
- **Everyone has the right to feel safe in their own homes and neighbourhoods. Yet thousands of people around the country are still having their everyday lives blighted by anti-social behaviour ("ASB"). Much of what is often described as ASB, such as vandalism, graffiti or harassment, is actually crime. However, even incidents that appear minor in isolation can have a devastating cumulative impact when part of a persistent pattern of behaviour, and we know that such abuse is often targeted at the most vulnerable members of our society.³**
- **Around 2.3 million incidents were reported to police forces in England and Wales in 2012/13, with many more reported to other agencies such as social landlords and local authorities. This compares to the 3.7million notifiable crimes recorded by the police over the same period.⁴ However, we know that this is just the tip of the iceberg, many incidents of ASB go unreported with victims rarely reporting the first incident they experience.³**
- **Compared to the previous year, the 2.3 million incidents recorded by the police was a decrease of 17% and was reflected across all police force areas, however a recent HMIC review found that there is a wide variation in the quality of decision making associated with recording of ASB, which suggests that trends in ASB incidents should be interpreted with caution.⁴**

- During 2012/13, there were over 57,000 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded in Kent & Medway which is a 14.5% reduction compared to the previous year when just over 67,000 incidents were recorded.⁵ According to more recent figures for 2013/14 there have been further reductions in reported incidents to Kent Police.
- All eleven local Community Safety Partnerships in Kent assessed that anti-social behaviour is a key priority for their district/borough for the forthcoming year.

Domestic Abuse

- Domestic abuse is a serious crime and public health issue affecting one in four women and one in six men in their lifetime,⁷ with women suffering higher rates of repeat victimisation and serious injury. Over 89% of those who suffer four or more incidents of domestic abuse are women.⁸
- Domestic abuse happens in all sections of society irrespective of race, culture, nationality, religion, sexuality, disability, age, class or educational level. However findings from the 2007/08 British Crime Survey (BCS) indicated that the likelihood of being a victim of any domestic abuse tended to increase with decreasing household income.⁹ Women living in households with an income of less than £10,000 were at particularly high risk of any domestic abuse; whilst Men and women living in areas where physical disorder was assessed as high and in rented accommodation were more likely to be victims of any domestic abuse in the past year.⁹
- Nationally the total cost of domestic abuse to services (criminal justice system, health, social services, housing and civil legal) amounts to £3.8 billion per year, while the loss to the economy is £1.9 billion per year in England and Wales. An additional element is the human and emotional cost which is not counted in the cost of services which amounts to just under £10 billion a year. Including all costs, the total cost of domestic abuse for the state, employers and victims is estimated at around £16 billion per year.¹⁰
- The number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the Police in Kent (exc. Medway) during 2012/13 exceeded 19,000⁶, of which approximately a quarter related to repeat victims. The number of reported incidents have been increasing over recent years and more recent figures (Apr '13-Mar '14) follow this trend with a rise to just over 20,000 incidents in the last 12 months⁶

- It is widely acknowledged that most incidents of domestic abuse are still not reported to the Police, however using the Home Office Statistical Toolkit (Ready Reckoner) the number of likely female victims of domestic abuse can be estimated. According to estimates quoted in the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy 2013-2016, there were over 53,000 female victims of domestic abuse in Kent and Medway with a cost to services in dealing with the effects of domestic abuse and sexual assault of over £315million.¹¹ It should be noted that the toolkit is limited in that it is only designed to use data to estimate the number of female victims, however according to local data male victims accounted for approximately 18% of all domestic abuse incidents reported to Kent Police and therefore total numbers for all victims (male and female) will be greater than the above quoted estimates.¹¹
- Domestic abuse accounts for between 16% and one quarter of all recorded violent crime.¹² In a study by Shelter, 40% of all homeless women state that domestic abuse was a contributor to their homelessness.¹² Research shows that domestic abuse is a factor in the lives of nearly three quarters of the children on the Child Protection Register and at least 750,000 children a year witness domestic abuse nationally.¹³ Also 75% of domestic abuse cases result in physical injury or mental ill health and between 50% and 60% of women mental health service users have experienced domestic abuse.¹⁴
- The Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group (KMDASG) is a multi-agency partnership working together to reduce domestic abuse and change attitudes. The KMDASG has produced their latest strategy for 2013-16 which aims to assist partnerships and agencies in delivering appropriate responses to those affected by domestic abuse across Kent and Medway, assisting people to live free from abuse. The strategy is underpinned by a delivery plan to help prevent abuse, provide services, reduce risks and work in partnership.
- All eleven local Community Safety Partnerships in Kent assessed that domestic abuse continues to be a key priority for their district/borough for the forthcoming year.

Substance Misuse

- Drug and alcohol misuse causes significant harm to individuals, families and communities in Kent and across the country. It has been estimated that drug misuse in England costs as much as £15.4 billion per year¹⁴ and alcohol as much as £20 billion. Drug and Alcohol Treatment has been proven to be highly effective and beneficial for society. Studies have concluded that every £1 spent

on drug treatment¹⁶ leads to £2.50 in savings for society as a whole and for every £1 spent on alcohol treatment, the public sector saves £5.¹⁷

- Prevalence estimates¹⁸ suggest that in 2012/13 Kent had more than 5,000 users of opiates or crack cocaine, with two thirds (66%) of these users being engaged into treatment. Furthermore, the North West Public Health Observatory estimate that there are 30,423 dependant drinkers in Kent¹⁹, with a further 173,410 binge drinkers in Kent.²⁰
- According to the 2012/13 Crime in England and Wales Survey, levels of any drug use was highest among young people aged 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 years old, with approx.. 16% in each group having used drugs. Cannabis was the most commonly used drug, with 6.4% of adults aged 16 to 59 using it in the last year. As seen in the previous year's survey levels of drug use increased with frequency of visits to a nightclub or pub/wine bar, and with frequency of alcohol consumption.²¹
- The link between crime and drug and alcohol misuse is well established. The Home Office estimates that offenders who use heroin, cocaine or crack cocaine commit between a third and a half of all acquisitive crimes.²² The national Alcohol Strategy states that 44% of all violent offences are alcohol related.²³
- In terms of costing, the Home Office estimates that drug related crime costs £13.9 billion per year. A joint Home Office study with the former National Treatment Agency estimated that drug treatment and recovery systems in England prevented 4.9 million crimes in 2010-11 with an estimated saving to society of £961 million in costs to the public, businesses, the criminal justice system and National Health Service (NHS)²⁴. When engaged in treatment, people use less illegal drugs, commit less crime, improve their health, and manage their lives better – which also benefits the community.
- As a response to a heightened awareness of national alcohol misuse, treatment services in Kent are now integrated with equity in provision between drug and alcohol services. An alcohol strategy for Kent has been published by Public Health in Kent and was released in June 2014.
- Analysis of client record data held by the Supporting People Programme shows that drug and alcohol problems transcend most of their client groups. The programme works in partnership to commission and provide housing related support services (including women's refuges and floating support) and out of a total 4,029 new clients accessing support services in 2012/13, 410 (10.2%)

were identified as having alcohol problems and 368 (9.1%) were identified as having drug problems.²⁵

- Nine of the eleven local Community Safety Partnerships in Kent assessed that substance misuse is a key priority for their district/borough for the forthcoming year.

Road Safety

- In Kent in 2012, 50 people died, 474 people were seriously injured and 5231 people received a slight injury as a consequence of a road traffic crash. Whilst the long term trend in the county is down, for death and serious injury, this represents a 1% increase over the previous year.²⁶
- Death and injury has a huge emotional and financial impact on society not just to those directly and indirectly affected, including crash victims, witnesses and family members, but also to the wider public purse, through the emergency services, NHS and social services. Placing financial figures on each of these impacts, the established average cost of dealing with a fatal crash is £1.9m and the average cost of dealing with a crash involving injury is £75,000. Kent Police attended 5,691 incidents of road traffic collisions in 2012/13.²⁶
- Kent County Council as the Highway Authority has a statutory duty to promote road safety and does this by influencing the road user (through Education, training and Enforcement) and improving the road environment (through Engineering). However, road safety is not just the remit of one organisation and certain aspects such as education benefit from a partnership approach.
- The Kent Casualty Reduction Partnership (CaRe), formed in mid-2007 and brings together professionals from Kent County Council, Medway Council, the Highways Agency, Kent Fire and Rescue Services and Kent Police to focus on priority road user groups and the main factors in crashes/casualties. The vision of the CaRe group is “the effective co-ordination of local partners working in collaboration to reduce road casualties in Kent”. Collectively, the CaRe partners have endorsed the 2020 casualty reduction targets which aim to reduce killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties by 33% and child KSI casualties by 40% from the 2004 to 2008 baseline average.
- Although road safety was not identified as a priority in the initial data analysis, it was highlighted at the partnership workshop as an issue that could benefit from a continued county focus. At a local level, whilst Town and parish councils do not have statutory highways responsibilities they represent the first tier of

local government and often act as a key route through which residents' views can be expressed. Improvements to transport are likely to be central elements in Neighbourhood Plans as they are developed at this level.²⁷

- Eight of the eleven local Community Safety Partnerships in Kent assessed that road safety is a key priority for their district/borough for the forthcoming year.

Acquisitive crime / Theft (i.e. shoplifting, burglary)

- Theft offences cover a wide spectrum of categories including shoplifting and thefts from a person to more serious crimes such as vehicle theft and burglary. Theft impacts not only individuals but businesses as well, which can in turn have detrimental effects to an area as a whole.
- Nationally in 2012/13 theft offences accounted for 50% of all police recorded crime (1.9 million offences) and 60% of all incidents measured by the Crime in England and Wales Survey (an estimated 5.2 million incidents). Since 2002/03, the number of police recorded theft offences has shown year-on-year decreases and is 44% lower in volume in the year ending March 2013 than in 2002/03.⁴
- During 2012/13, just under 50,000 theft offences were recorded in Kent & Medway, which saw a fall of around 2% compared to the previous year. Areas of theft that showed an increase in 2012/13 included shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, domestic burglary and non-domestic burglary.⁵
- Despite the decrease in some theft categories the actual number of offences remains high and as shown in the national figures constitutes approximately 50% of all crime and therefore continues to be a priority for community safety partnerships to tackle.
- Tackling theft / acquisitive crime is not just the remit of Kent Police and since 2001 they have worked with businesses to create a network of Business Crime Reduction Partnerships (BCRPs) across Kent and Medway; Kent also has the largest community alcohol partnership in the country to tackle underage sales; and the Community Safety Units work in partnership to prevent and educate against acquisitive crime, support victims and tackle the underlying causes.
- Seven of the eleven local Community Safety Partnerships in Kent assessed that acquisitive crime / theft is a key priority for their district/borough for the forthcoming year.

Violent Crime

- The Home Office defines violent crime as robbery, sexual offences, and a group of violence against the person offences ranging from assault without injury, through wounding, to homicide.
- Violent crime has high physical, emotional and financial consequences for individuals, families and society. Estimates, undertaken in 2003-04, found that homicide and wounding, two offences included within the Home Office's definition of violent crime, cost society approximately £13 billion a year, of which around £4 billion is borne by the National Health Service and Criminal Justice System.²⁸
- The Crime in England and Wales Survey (CSEW) estimated that there were 1.9 million violent incidents (including robbery) in England and Wales during 2012/13. Compared to the previous year this wasn't a statistically significant change, however over a longer period between the 2007/08 and 2012/13 surveys, violent incidents have fallen by 13%. Despite the fall, violent incidents constitute 22% of all CSEW crime in the latest survey, making them an important driver in overall crime trends.⁴
- According to Police recorded crime data the level of violence against the person in England and Wales during 2012/13 showed a 4% fall compared with the previous year with a change from 626,720 incidents to 601,134. Despite the overall fall, just under 20% of all Forces saw an increase in violence against the person including Kent.⁵
- During recent years there has been significant focus on tackling Night Time Economy (NTE) crime, including violent crime and there are many examples of successful partnership projects which are in effect.
- Seven of the eleven local Community Safety Partnerships in Kent assessed that violent crime is a key priority for their district/borough for the forthcoming year.

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- 22) **Home Office (FOI Request): Financial Cost of Acquisitive Crime caused by Class A Drug Users in the UK.**
- 23) **The Government’s Alcohol Strategy, March 2012.**
- 24) **National Treatment Agency (2012), Estimating the crime reduction benefits of drug treatment and recovery**
- 25) **Client Records 2012-2013, University of St. Andrews**
- 26) **Road Casualties in Kent Annual Review 2012**
- 27) **Resource: Pre Consultation Draft Road Casualty Reduction Strategy 2014 – 2020**
- 28) **National Audit Office, ‘Reducing the risk of violent crime’ (2008)**

In partnership with



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Appendix B : CSA 2011-14 Performance Monitoring - 8th July 2014

Priority: Anti-Social Behaviour including Environmental

Lead: KCC and Kent Police

The proxy measure regarding ASB perceptions is no longer monitored and an alternative indicator relating to victim satisfaction with Kent Police has been proposed to be used for the remainder of the current CSA:

Proxy Measure / Indicator (Old)	Baseline '10/11	2011/12	2012/13	Change	Diff. to Baseline
Percentage of people who perceive a high level of ASB in their local area (KCVS) (<i>Kent excluding Medway</i>)	4.5%	2.4%	2.0%	▼ 0.4	▼ 2.5
The percentage of people who perceive a high level of ASB in their local area has decreased across Kent since 2010/11 from 4.5% to 2% at the end of 2012/13. The greatest improvement in perception since 2010/11 has been in Gravesham, Thanet and Swale.					

Proxy Measure / Indicator (New)	Baseline '11/12	April – March			Diff. to Baseline
		2012/13	2013/14	Change	
Percentage of victims and witnesses who report ASB satisfied with the overall service provided (<i>Kent excluding Medway</i>)	78.7%	82.2%	80.5%	▼ 1.6	▲ 1.9
<p>The percentage of victims and witnesses who report ASB satisfied (completely, very or fairly) with the overall service provided by the Police in Kent continues to be positive and slightly above the baseline.</p> <p>Levels of satisfaction are generally consistent across Kent. Attendance time, a lack of perceived action to remedy victims' issues, and a lack of updates are all themes exhibited by non-satisfied victims and witnesses. Showing empathy and doing their best to rectify a problem are qualities sought by respondents.</p>					
Aims / Actions		Progress			
1	Countywide ASB Case Management system established to enable data sharing across all agencies of incidents and actions taken				
	Develop a countywide case management system:- Piloted in a designated Area; and subsequently rolled-out countywide	The ASB case management system is fully in place with Kent Police staff. The lead officer for ASB from Kent Police is Barry Spruce. KCC will take the lead on roll out with partners. There continues to be a continued reduction in ASB calls to Kent Police. It is felt that this is related to the effective support to repeat and vulnerable callers. There are a number of Districts who are keen to join THEMIS and this is being progressed			
2	Countywide ASB strategy established to ensure consistency in reporting and dealing with ASB issues across all agencies				
	Develop a countywide multi-agency strategy agreed by all partners	The Strategy is in place and there are work-streams in place to support the strategy. The Police continue to focus on one particular theme of noise, which impacts on ASB and satisfaction. This is subject of further report to Kent Police. Recent analysis (June 2014) of noise complaints show that Kent Police spends approx. 6,400 hours of officer time per year dealing with noise complaints.			

Key to Progress against Actions:-

■ Complete	■ In Progress	■ Incomplete
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Appendix B : CSA 2011-14 Performance Monitoring - 8th July 2014

Priority: Domestic Abuse

Lead: Stuart Skilton (Chair of Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group)

Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline '10/11	April - March			Diff. to Baseline
		2012/13	2013/14	Change	
Number of Domestic Abuse Incidents (Kent excluding Medway)	18,376	19259	20276	▲ 5.3%	▲ 10.3%
% of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse (Kent excluding Medway)	24.0%	24.2%	24.8%	▲ 0.6	▲ 0.8
Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline '10/11	April - March			Diff. to Baseline
		2012/13	2013/14	Change	
% of repeat MARAC cases (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) (Kent excluding Medway)	14.9%	22.4%	23%	▲ 0.6	▲ 8.1

Please note: due to changes to the definition of Domestic abuse, incidents now include 16-17year olds and the baseline has been adjusted accordingly.

During the last 12 months (April to March 2014) the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to Kent Police increased in all 12 of the districts/boroughs across Kent compared to the same period in the previous year. The greatest percentage increase occurred in Dover (up 10.5%) closely followed by Thanet (up 9.8%) whilst the highest number of incidents was also reported in Thanet.

In Kent (excluding Medway) over the last 12 months (Apr '13 - Mar '14) there have been 1,229 Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) with 283 repeat cases (23%). Compared to the same period in the previous year there has been a 15.3% increase in the number of cases heard at MARAC.

Please note, since the requirement to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) came into effect on 13th April 2011 ten DHRs have been considered across Kent and Medway and nine have been commissioned. Seven of the nine DHRs have successfully completed the Home Office quality assurance process, and the others the DHR processes are still underway. All the DHR recommendations and actions are monitored by the Kent and Medway DHR Steering Group on behalf of Kent CSP.

Aims / Actions	Progress
3	Provide support to victims of domestic abuse through one generic pathway for all involved in domestic abuse to provide and access advice and support
Create a website portal for all domestic abuse services for Kent and Medway	The website is now in operation, business cards and posters have been distributed to partners to raise awareness and the official launch of the website took place on 28 th November 2012. Further development of the young people's section of the website was completed in October 2013 following a consultation exercise. Promotion and publicity is ongoing. www.domesticabuseservices.org.uk
4	Protect victims of domestic abuse through support and development of specialist support services to help victims of domestic abuse through both criminal and civil justice routes.
Ongoing training for staff; Increased provision of Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVC); and Delivery of Parenting Information Programme (PIP)	Until recently there were three Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVC) in operation across Kent, however the IDVA (<i>Independent Domestic Violence Advisors</i>) Needs Analysis identified the need for an additional SDVC to be based in Folkestone Magistrates Court providing a service for South Kent. From the first week of July 2013 all areas of Kent and Medway are now be covered by SDVC arrangements. The expansion of SDVC provision has been enabled via the new Kent and Medway IDVA contract. All magistrates and court staff covering SDVCs have received specialist DA training. Ongoing training and further development of SDVCs is being monitored/implemented by the County SDVC Project Board. KCC FSC have commissioned Domestic Abuse Children's Services which became operational in October 2012.

5	Work with agencies to secure a sustainable level of financial and operational commitment to address domestic abuse issues.
Establish a sustainable, domestic abuse budget with a centralised joint commissioning process	<p>A report on IDVA commissioning (<i>Independent Domestic Violence Advisors</i>) was presented to the KCSP group in July 2012.</p> <p>A pooled budget to commission Kent and Medway wide IDVA services has been established and the tendering process was completed in March 2013. The three-year contract was awarded to the new service provider in April 2013 and quarterly performance reports are being made available to all funding partners and other interested bodies.</p> <p>Due to an increasing volume of MARAC referrals, a MARAC lean event will be held in March 2014 to examine options for the most effective MARAC structure for Kent and Medway. This will be the start of a process to determine how MARACs can also be funded from April 2015 onwards to meet the increasing demand.</p>

Appendix B : CSA 2011-14 Performance Monitoring - 8th July 2014

Priority: Substance Misuse

Lead: Diane Wright (Head of Kent Drug and Alcohol Action Team)

Proxy Measure / Indicator	
<p>This information is part of a national data set and is available to practitioners for management, quality assurance and briefing purposes, it is not intended for publication. This data will be made available during the meeting. Publicly available information can be found on the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) website.</p>	
Aims / Actions	Progress
6	Improve understanding of local prevalence of problematic drug use in Kent
<p>Central management and analysis of local needs including needle drop data, collected by each local authority and KCC waste management to assist with developing plans with local authorities and advising treatment providers on areas to target campaigns</p>	<p>Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have discussed actions and outcomes surrounding any drugs litter finds in their area, with local commissioned treatment agencies ensuring their involvement in resolving any problems. The approach taken by individual CSP's varies and it has not been possible to develop a single approach across the CSP's. This objective is heavily affected by the waste management contracts employed by Districts and Boroughs which require different elements of reporting by their contracted waste providers.</p> <p>A Kent adult substance misuse needs assessment for 2012/13 has been completed. The assessment identified a minimum of 2,100 individuals as being registered with 53 providers of needle and syringe programmes (NSP's) in Kent. As part of its commissioned substance misuse treatment service, KDAAT fund needle and syringe programmes within pharmacy and fixed hub sites, which provide sterile injecting equipment to people who inject illicit drugs.</p> <p>The needs assessment identified that substance misuse treatment providers look to increase the provision of services available for steroid users in fixed site and pharmacy NSPs to encourage safe injecting behaviour, minimise harm and risk and encourage the safe disposal of needles and syringes. In conjunction with this, it was also recommended that District Councils consider providing more public sharps bins (drop boxes) in areas where drug-related litter is common, to assist in minimising the risk presented. Cross-matching of available services for those requiring safe disposal facilities will be undertaken by KDAAT to provide to local CSP's.</p>

<p>7 Increase the uptake of substance misuse services available for people with drug and/or alcohol problems</p>	
<p>Work with local police custody suites to increase numbers of detainees, prioritising trigger offenders, referred into the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) and Alcohol Arrest Referral Service. As well as working with Probation, IOMU and DIP to target prolific offenders and encourage them to access treatment and building targeted interventions for offenders in the community.</p>	<p>Substance misuse treatment has over the years become more readily accessible to offenders, with processes in place for referrals from Probation, prisons, on arrest, and via community sentences including Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRR's) and Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATR's). As stated by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (2012), "the longer a drug user stays in treatment, the bigger the drop in his or her offending"¹, and therefore, the focus in Kent is to ensure that provision for substance misusing offenders is available and equal to clients accessing through other referral routes.</p> <p>Kent's latest needs assessment shows that within Kent's treatment system in 2012/13, 1,046 clients were referred into treatment via criminal justice routes. This equated to almost a quarter of the treatment population with 52% of the criminal justice clients being successfully discharged.</p> <p>Kent's Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) services were affected from late 2011/12 with a variety of re-tendering projects. These included a new integrated treatment model in West Kent; an integrated prison treatment contract in Kent; and an integrated service in East Kent. Furthermore, a Drug Testing on Arrest (DToA) pilot was implemented in the East of the County in Quarter 1 2012/13.</p> <p>Due to its successes in increasing access to treatment and in reducing re-offending, the DToA pilot implemented at Margate custody is continuing into its third year following agreement from the KDAAT Board. To further reduce re-offending levels on a longer term basis, exploration of a multi-agency approach to supporting offenders with multiple complex needs is being undertaken in Margate. A similar drug testing on arrest scheme will soon be launched at Maidstone custody; this will have a greater focus on offending in the night-time economy due to Maidstone's vibrant bar and club scene.</p>
<p>8 Increase the uptake of substance misuse services available for people with drug and/or alcohol problems</p>	
<p>Promote the Alcohol and Cannabis Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND) diversion scheme</p>	<p>At the start of the Community Safety Agreement 2011, an Alcohol and Cannabis Diversion Scheme was administered by a treatment provider based outside of the County, who had experience of heading similar schemes elsewhere in the UK.</p> <p>Due to the re-tendering of treatment provision in Kent from 2012/13, the Alcohol and Cannabis Diversion Scheme was moved to local operations, which commenced within East and West Kent from 1st September 2013. In its first six months of operation uptake of the scheme was lower than expected; however, the scheme will be promoted further to Kent Police Custody operations being moved from centralised to localised resources as part of the new local policing model implemented on 24th June 2014. It is anticipated that the scheme will improve numbers accessing treatment and being diverted from the criminal justice system.</p>
<p>9 Increase the uptake of substance misuse services available for people with drug and/or alcohol problems</p>	
<p>Community safety partnerships to promote and raise awareness of local substance misuse services</p>	<p>Commissioned Treatment Agencies (CTA's) along with KDAAT representatives have attended relevant CSP meetings over the past three years, promoting available services and referral routes, which in turn are promoted by the partner agencies attending the meetings. Collaboration has been achieved in all CSP areas in the promotion of services with CTA's and CSU's during alcohol, domestic abuse and drug awareness weeks as part of National campaigns, and local events.</p>

¹ Source: National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse, 'Treat addiction, cut crime: How treatment and recovery services reduce drug-related offending', 2012.

Appendix B : CSA 2011-14 Performance Monitoring - 8th July 2014

Priority: Acquisitive Crime

Lead: C.Supt Sean Beautridge (Head of Partnership and Communities Command, Kent Police)

Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline '10/11	April – March			Diff. to Baseline
		2012/13	2013/14	Change	
Level of Theft and Handling Stolen Goods (exc. Medway)	25,335	23,491	24,482	▲ 4.2%	▼ 3.4%
Level of Domestic Burglary (exc. Medway)	4,354	5,294	5,322	▲ 0.5%	▲ 22.2%

Please note: due to Home Office changes to some crime sub-categories, the baseline for 'theft and handling' has been amended to take account of these changes.

Kent (exc. Medway) experienced a 4.2% increase in Theft and handling for financial year 2013/14 compared to 2012/13; this is primarily due to an increase in Shoplifting, which accounts for 44% of total Theft and handling. The largest percentage increases are in Thanet and Swale. Tonbridge and Malling has experienced the largest percentage decrease (-11.6%). Compared to the 2010/11 baseline, Theft and handling is showing a 3.4% reduction.

Domestic burglary experienced a 0.5% increase for financial year 2013/14 compared to 2012/13, Swale and Dartford experienced the largest increases. Tunbridge Wells experienced the largest percentage decrease (-23.0%). Increases were experienced at the start of the year, however, the volumes of domestic burglaries have reduced since November when the Force implemented a range of force wide burglary dwelling operations. This involved targeting priority offenders by way of the National Intelligence Model (NIM) processes and management through Tasking and Coordination on Divisions and at Force level.

Aim / Actions	Progress
10 Reduce Burglary incidents both residential and non-residential	
Share information and target individuals committing crime; Increase security at vulnerable premises.	Extra training for frontline officers continues within this action. In addition, Kent Police prioritise Burglary county wide. This will remain a key theme in local seasonal crime reduction plans in Summer 2014
11 Reduce levels of shoplifting and focus on prevention and deterrence.	
Provide advice on designing out crime; Pursue banning orders.	400 of our Neighbourhood policing teams are now able to carry out crime prevention surveys in domestic household settings. This is ongoing from our last update
12 Reduce theft of metal	
Participate in the metal days of action as lead by British Transport Police; Raise awareness with the public and educate Scrap Metal Dealers regarding the law; Raise awareness amongst the community and reduce the number of incidents of metal theft from places of worship and schools.	Metal Theft has reduced significantly over the last year. There has been a reduction of 47% between 2013 and 2013 (965 less reported incidents). Metal theft remains an issue that is monitored via the Force Tasking and Coordination process. Extensive training has also taken place with officers and with Scrap Metal Dealers over the new legislation. We have a Single Point of Contact (Sgt Brimson) for any District Authorities to contact if they have concerns over applicants for new licences.

Appendix B : CSA 2011-14 Performance Monitoring - 8th July 2014

Priority: Violent Crime

Lead: C.Supt Sean Beautridge (Head of Partnership and Communities Command, Kent Police)

Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline '10/11	April – March			Diff. to Baseline
		2012/13	2013/14	Change	
Level of Violent Crime (exc. Medway)	16,715	17,537	23,914	▲ 36.3%	▲ 43.0%
Level of Violence against the Person (VAP) (exc. Medway)	14,946	15,660	21,199	▲ 35.4%	▲ 41.8%

Please note: due to Home Office changes to some crime sub-categories, the above baselines have been amended to take account of these changes.

The Force experienced a rise in Violent crime in 2012/13, and has continued into the 2013/14 financial year. Increases have been found across the majority of the districts with the largest percentage increases in Dartford and Maidstone. The rise in violence has been a mixture of both domestic abuse related crime and violence in public places in night time economy hotspot areas.

The increase in volume in 2013/14 corresponds to when the force implemented an improvement to the crime reporting process following the initial HMIC inspection on crime recording, this implementation primarily impacted on the volume of violent crimes and can be seen by the percentage change increases.

Aim / Actions	Progress
13 Reduce alcohol related violence.	
Ensure premises are being managed in accordance with legislation and make them safer by design to reduce the risk of confrontation; Encourage the licensed trade to use polycarbonate drinks vessels and bottles,	The strong intervention by partners through the Kent Community Alcohol Partnership and via Licensing Officers has continued to support control and monitoring in Kent. This partnership has been in existence since 2009 and is the largest of its kind in the country. The most recent KCAP meeting of the partnership was on 20 th September 2013. A new KCAP Area was launched on 19 th Sept in Gravesham. The most recent meeting of the KCAP Board took place on 17 th June where it was agreed that a new CAP was being progressed in Swanley and there are other location in Kent that are being progressed. A task and finish group was created at the KCAP Board to look at other innovative solutions in working together to reduce alcohol related violence.
14 Engage with young people as victims, citizens and offenders and share information in order to better understand the picture of violent crime involving young people.	

<p>Progress youth engagement in schools and identify further media options for better communication with young people (e.g. social networking sites); Establish those young people who are at risk of becoming victims of violent crime and sexual exploitation and work with partners to take positive steps to divert them away from committing or becoming victims of violent crime.</p>	<p>Over 100,000 students have been reached in the last four years with the Kent Police 'Is it worth it?' Anti-Social Behaviour School Tour. The message since 2009 has focused on the impact of alcohol on ASB and on violent crime. This innovative school based programme continues in 2014. We are grateful that the 2014 tour has been partially supported by the Community Safety Fund allocated by the KCSP. We have focused the 2014 tour into risks of violence and exploitation from an E-safety perspective. We would be very keen for Health related agencies to engage and support this tour. The tour was a key element of the Kent Community Safety Conference on 4th June. The next round of the tour is in July and then October.</p> <p>Kent Police are continuing to work in partnership with a charity called "Breaking the Cycle" which brings a very impactful education programmed to secondary school students. It focuses on how to resolve violence in a non-confrontational manner. It is receiving significant praise and support from the schools where we have visited. This programme commenced in Thanet schools and has now been rolled out across a number of Kent and Medway schools in 2014. Any member of the KCSP is very welcome to attend and observe the programme. Details can be obtained via Chief Inspector Lee Russell.</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>To prevent first time offending, prevent re-offending and reduce the risk of young people becoming victims of violent crime.</p>
<p>Use education, diversionary and restorative approaches where appropriate as well as enforcement to protect young people from those who unlawfully sell or supply them with alcohol.</p>	<p>This continues to be daily business for Kent Police who actively target under-age sales in conjunction with Trading Standards. It is a key element of the Kent Community Alcohol Partnership (KCAP). We also continue to work with retailers to progress the Challenge 25 initiative. There remains a significant issue with parents giving alcohol to their children. The Adult Education Trust (National Charity) believe that up to 70% of alcohol accessed by young people are sourced through their parents/carers and we are working to address this. In addition, the problem of "proxy sales" (adult buying for child) continues.</p>

Appendix B : CSA 2011-14 Performance Monitoring - 8th July 2014

Priority: Road Safety

Lead: Sean Bone-Knell (Director Operations, Kent Fire and Rescue Service)

Proxy Measure / Indicator	Baseline (Jan-Dec '10)	Jan-Dec			Diff. to Baseline
		2012	2013	Change	
Number of all KSI casualties (<i>killed or seriously injured</i>) in Kent <u>excluding</u> Medway	547	524	594	▲ 13%	▲ 9%

Please note: due to recent cross checks in the severity of recorded collisions, the January to December 2010 baseline has been amended from 545 to 547.

The overall KSI casualty figures for Kent (excluding Medway) have been on a downward trend between 1994 and 2011. The last full calendar year (2013) recorded an increase of 13% more KSI casualties than 2012 and data recorded between January and March 2014 has also shown an increase of 28% against the same period in 2013. More detailed analysis around trends and geographic hotspots is included in the RTC district profiles (*available to partners via the Kent Connects Safer Communities Portal*).

NB. All 2014 data is unvalidated and therefore subject to change - final figures will be released in April 2015

Aim / Actions	Progress
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16 Increase road safety amongst vulnerable and high risk road user groups

<p>Expand the License 2 kill programme; Promote road safety for powered 2 wheeled vehicles through programmes such as new fire bike; and Explore the possibility of establishing a Kent Road Safety Centre</p>	<p>During the period of this agreement in excess of 30,000 young people have seen the license to kill performance (L2K); this is a 6,000 increase on the previous 3 years. The number of young people predicted to see L2K in 2014 is set to exceed 10,000 this will be achieved by introducing a new West Kent venue.</p> <p>There were 38 'biker down events' with 760 attendees.</p> <p>Building is expected to start on the Road Safety Experience (located in Rochester) in September 2014. Discussions are underway with partners re staffing and activity at the centre.</p> <p>KCC has run 5 safety campaigns per year they are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer drink drive • Don't let drugs take the driving seat • Speak up- passenger safety • When will it click • Ditch the distractions-stop texting stop fooling around <p>All road safety campaigns are aimed at vulnerable road users.</p> <p>Kent Fire and Rescue launched a 'hot hatch' engagement car at the Marlow Academy in February 2014. A delivery plan is to be introduced to target the car's use. The car will be piloting attendance at events such as Motorsport Vision Summer Nights meetings at Brands hatch as well as supporting road safety partnership opportunities around the county.</p> <p>CaRe (Casualty Reduction Partnership) have formed a young drivers/passenger's subgroup which is chaired by Alexa Kersting-Woods (KFRS) to look at joint planning to target this high risk group. The group had its first meeting and will continue to meet on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Over 70 approved driving instructors attended two seminars to look at developing a working relationship in regard to road safety and young drivers in particular one in Margate and the second in Kings Hill.</p>
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Appendix B : CSA 2011-14 Performance Monitoring - 8th July 2014

17	Increase the opportunities for training for Kent's road users
<p>Increase the range of driver awareness courses available as an alternative to enforcement and penalties and improve the driver/rider training sessions</p>	<p>The Care group continues to target vulnerable road users and plays a co-ordination role in bringing together road safety partners</p> <p>The Road Safety Experience will provide new opportunities for multi-agency road safety initiatives including driver training and alternatives to prosecution</p>
18	Raise the profile of road safety amongst district and community safety groups
<p>Produce district profiles that detail high risk areas and individuals; Undertake a series of presentations to community safety groups to raise the importance of road safety and the impact it has on the Kent economy; and Expand Speed watch (parish led prevention activity)</p>	<p>District profiles have been produced on an annual basis and are available to partners via the Kent Connects Safer Communities Portal</p> <p>Speed Watch has grown from 25 schemes in 2011 to 153 schemes in 2014. There are 820 speed watch practitioners across the county.</p>

Appendix C : CSA 2014-17 – DRAFT Action Plan - 8th July 2014

Domestic Abuse

Aims/Actions below link to the Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Delivery Plan 2013-16

No.	Aim	Action	Links to Cross-Cutting Themes	Timescale
Priority: Domestic Abuse				
Lead: Chair of the Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group (Stuart Skilton)				
	Prevent domestic abuse from happening in the first place, by challenging the attitudes and behaviours which foster it and intervening early to prevent it	<p>Work with Partners to raise awareness of domestic abuse through campaigns and social marketing aimed at young people.</p> <p>Develop a domestic abuse e-learning package to be shared with partners for internal use within their organisations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Intervention, Prevention & Education; • Safeguarding children and Young People; • Supporting victims and vulnerable households /individuals 	
Page 63	Provide adequate levels of support when domestic abuse occurs	Continue to commission IDVA services with ongoing funding and support from partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Intervention, Prevention & Education; • Supporting victims and vulnerable households /individuals 	
		Provision of resources/funding for MARAC/DASH training to ensure ongoing support for high risk cases		
	Take action to reduce the risk to domestic abuse victims and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice	Review the provision of domestic abuse perpetrator programmes to identify gaps and future commissioning opportunities	Reducing re-offending	
	Engage health organisation partners in the identification of those affected by domestic abuse and ensure that they provide appropriate advice, support and referrals to safeguard families.	<p>IRIS project to pilot an IDVA service in GP surgeries. Pilot to be undertaken and evaluated to determine impact and engagement.</p> <p>Review potential to provide a training programme on effects of DA and how to respond, specifically tailored for relevant groups of healthcare professionals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Intervention, Prevention & Education; • Supporting victims and vulnerable households /individuals 	
	Undertake Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) on behalf of the district Community Safety Partnerships	Commissioning and support of the DHR process including discharging the recommendations and action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting vulnerable people; • Reducing re-offending 	
		Provision of CSP briefings to partners and lessons learnt seminars		

Appendix C : CSA 2014-17 – DRAFT Action Plan - 8th July 2014

Road Safety

The three main aims below correspond with the three Kent Casualty Reduction (CaRe) Partnership working groups

No.	Aim	Action	Links to Cross-Cutting Themes	Timescale
Priority: Road Safety				
Lead: Director of Operations, Kent Fire and Rescue Service (Sean Bone-Knell)				
Page 64	Reduce the number of cyclist casualties	Use district profile to determine if this casualty group is a key priority for action in the district, if it is identify what is happening locally and look at ways of increasing the uptake or opportunities.	Early Intervention, Prevention & Education	
		Look at ways of increasing awareness of the key safety messages including helmet use, lights, training and use of high visibility clothing. Link into local and national cycle safety campaigns.		
		Support districts to produce local cycling strategies and pilot adult cycling training courses alongside those provided for schools. <i>(NB. Research indicates the health benefits of regular cycling outweighs the increased road safety risk)</i>		
Page 64	Reduce the 17-24year car occupant casualties	Use district profile to determine if this casualty group is a key priority for action in the district if it is identify what is happening locally and look at ways of increasing the uptake or opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Intervention, Prevention & Education; • Safeguarding children and Young People 	
		Support the establishment of a Kent road safety experience and in time offer elective driver awareness training courses from the venue		
		Look at ways of increasing awareness of the key safety messages around speed, drink/drug, mobile phone and seatbelt use.		
		Link into local and national road safety campaigns including KCC's Speak Up; and promote schools uptake of the Licence to Kill (L2K) initiative		
	Reduce the number of powered two wheeler casualties	Use district profile to determine if this casualty group is a key priority for action in the district if it is identify what is happening locally and look at ways of increasing the uptake or opportunities.	Early Intervention, Prevention & Education	
		Look at ways of increasing awareness of the key safety messages including helmet use, lights, training and use of high visibility clothing.		
		Link into local and national powered two wheeler safety campaigns; promote schools uptake of the Licence to Kill (L2K) initiative; promote the uptake of the Biker Down Initiative; and complement Police enforcement action through Operation Crown.		

Appendix C : CSA 2014-17 – DRAFT Action Plan - 8th July 2014

Substance Misuse

Some of the Actions link with the Kent Alcohol Strategy 2014/16

No.	Aim	Action	Links to Cross-Cutting Themes	Timescale
Priority: Substance Misuse				
Lead: Head of Commissioned Services, Kent County Council (Diane Wright)				
Page 65	Prevent problematic substance misuse.	Implement and promote the Kent Alcohol Strategy 2014/2016 (Pledge 1), for example, introduce screening and brief interventions for hazardous and harmful drinkers in non-alcohol-specialist settings e.g. primary care, A & E and criminal justice settings; Improve communication and public awareness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Intervention, Prevention & Education; • Safeguarding Children & Young People 	2016
		Support responses to emerging substance misuse trends (for example, new psychoactive substances and needle drops) through prevention, intelligence collection and enforcement activities.		2015
Page 65	Reduce drug and alcohol related crime.	Implement and promote the Kent Alcohol Strategy 2014/2016 (Pledge 3).	Reducing Re-Offending	2016
		Improve treatment pathways for substance misusing offenders.		2015
Page 65	Enable and support the long-term recovery, rehabilitation and social re-integration of people in Kent affected by substance misuse.	Implement and promote the Kent Alcohol Strategy 2014/2016 (Pledge 2, 4, 5 and 6).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Victims and Vulnerable Households/ Individuals; • Safeguarding Children & Young People 	2016
		Develop initiatives to improve outcomes for substance misusing individuals presenting with complex needs.		2015

Anti-Social Behaviour

No.	Aim	Action	Links to Priorities / Cross-Cutting Themes and Plans	Timescale
Priority: Anti-Social Behaviour				
Lead: Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning, Kent County Council (Stuart Beaumont)				
	Delivery of the Countywide ASB Case Management system to all partners.	Roll-out of the ASB Case Management System, known as Themis to all partners, to enable data sharing across agencies of incidents and actions taken, to help address the needs around repeat and vulnerable victims of ASB,	Supporting Victims and Vulnerable Households/ Individuals	
Page 66	Implement the changes to ASB legislation as detailed in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014	Development of a community trigger and community remedy at district level with support from County partners.	Supporting Victims and Vulnerable Households/ Individuals	
	Working together to tackle the impacts of noise nuisance across the county	County and district partners to work together to look at noise nuisance and determine an agreed process for dealing with complaints.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Intervention, Prevention & Education; • Supporting Victims and Vulnerable Households/ Individuals 	

Appendix C : CSA 2014-17 – DRAFT Action Plan - 8th July 2014

Acquisitive Crime

No.	Aim	Action	Links to Cross-Cutting Themes	Timescale
Priority: Acquisitive Crime				
Lead: Head of Local Policing & Partnerships, Kent Police (ACC Price)				
	Reduce re-offending in relation to acquisitive crime	Work in partnership to deliver the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Business Plan	Reducing Re-Offending	
	Reduce opportunities for business crime	Utilise local and county forums to work together to tackle business crime as well as setting up task and finish groups to address specific issues.		
Page 67	Reduce opportunities for domestic burglary	Engage with local Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) schemes and County/District co-ordinators as appropriate to enhance/maximise and strengthen partnership working.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Intervention, Prevention & Education; • Supporting Victims and Vulnerable Households/ Individuals 	
	Tackling rural crime	Utilise local and county forums to work together to tackle rural crime as well as setting up task and finish groups to address specific issues.		

Violent Crime

No.	Aim	Action	Links to Cross-Cutting Themes	Timescale
Priority: Violent Crime				
Lead: Head of Local Policing & Partnerships, Kent Police (ACC Price)				
	Reduce and mitigate risk of urban street gangs	Work in partnership to share intelligence, establish risks and work effectively to mitigate them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Intervention, Prevention & Education; • Supporting Victims and Vulnerable Households/ Individuals 	
Page 68	Effective use of CCTV in the Night Time Economy (NTE)	Partners to work together to identify the benefits of CCTV monitoring, how the information is used and consider how to take CCTV monitoring forward.	Early Intervention, Prevention & Education;	
	Reduce re-offending through support of victims and managing perpetrators in relation to violent crime.	Explore ways of sharing information around perpetrators of violent crime and making more effective use of restrictive sentencing.	Reducing Re-Offending	

Miscellaneous

No.	Aim	Action	Links to Cross-Cutting Themes	Timescale
Priority: N/A				
	PREVENT	Work in partnership to implement a new Channel structure for the County. ----- Consider and deliver the CTLP recommendations (<i>Counter Terrorism Local Profiles</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Victims and Vulnerable Households/ Individuals • Safeguarding Children & Young People 	
	E-safety	TBC: possible workshops, awareness raising	Safeguarding Children & Young People	

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Possible future areas for discussion / action:

- Troubled Families
- Volunteering / Partnership Support
- Emerging Communities
- Mental Health

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Report for the Kent Community Safety Partnership

MARAC – A summary of the multi- agency event and proposals for the future

DCI Andy Pritchard , Kent Police Public Protection Unit

10th June 2014

The Multi-Agency Risk assessment Conference (MARAC) process was established to allow for the best possible safety planning for victims of domestic abuse who are considered to be at high risk of experiencing further significant harm/injury. The MARAC process in Kent and Medway is now well established with a monthly meeting held for all local authorities and the unitary authority. These meetings are well attended by staff from numerous partner agencies as well as representatives from the third sector organisations who support victims of domestic abuse.

The MARAC meetings are organised and chaired by Kent Police. To enable this there is an establishment of 3.0 FTE Area MARAC co-ordinators and 0.5 FTE strategic MARAC co-ordinator. The cost of the provision to Kent Police is £131,062 per year. In addition to this the chairing of the meetings is carried out by either a Det Sgt or a Det Inspector.

The MARAC co-ordinators are responsible for arranging the meetings, collating the minutes and actions, distributing these and collecting progress against the actions. As the meetings are all monthly this is a perpetual role of preparing for the next meeting as soon as the previous one is consolidated. The MARAC co-ordinators are also responsible for carrying out training in partner agencies to raise awareness of domestic abuse and the referral process.

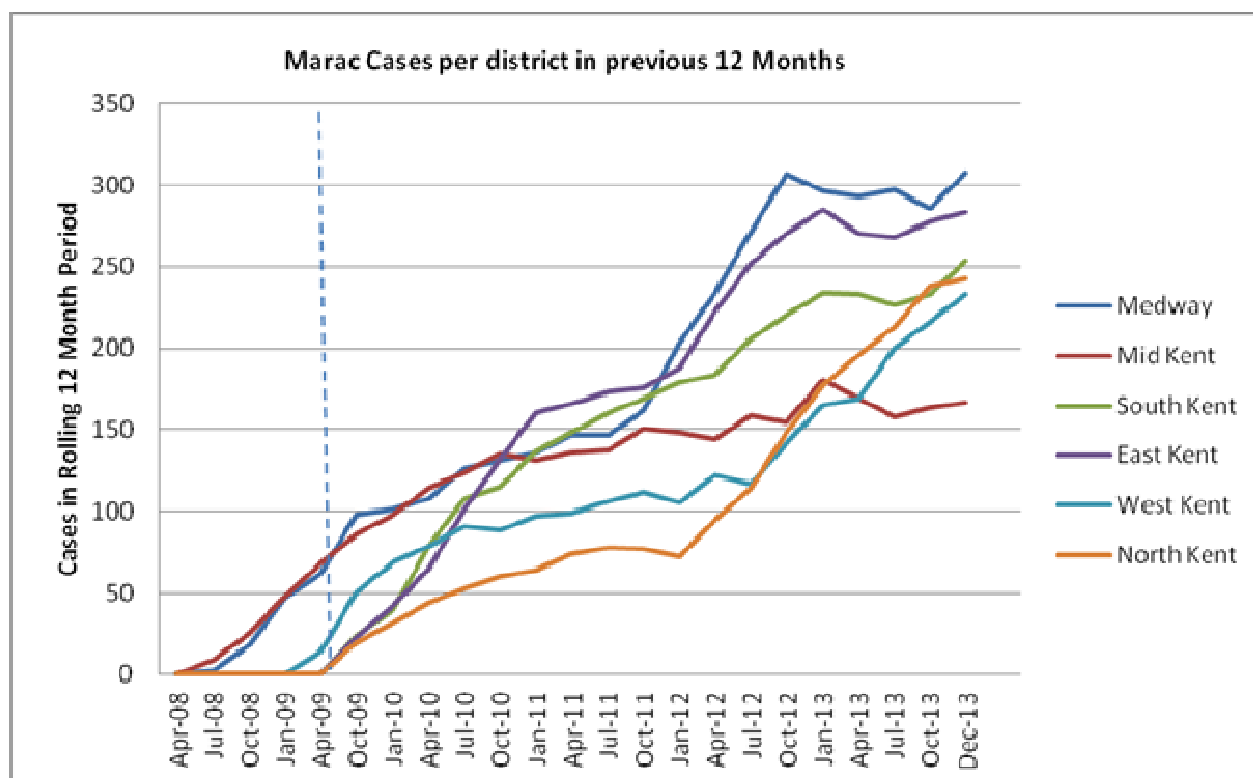
The success of the MARAC process is well documented by CAADA. The Kent and Medway approach appears to have captured this successful model. However, greater professionalism and awareness of domestic abuse in all agencies and the wider public is manifesting itself in an increasing number of cases appearing at each MARAC. The first quarter of 2013 saw an average of 108 cases per month; in the last quarter of 2013 this had increased to 145. This is in line with the national experience and does not represent a comparative anomaly.

Although the number of cases are increasing this can be viewed as positive in that we are identifying more victims who should be a part of the process who may have previously been overlooked. This success is supported by the fact that CAADA would expect to see between 28 and 40% of cases as repeat whereas the rate in Kent is at 24%.

Recognising that MARAC is reaching a critical strain both in its management and coordination, but equally in the demand upon all agencies to support the MARAC process, a Multi-Agency workshop was arranged to review the MARAC process.

The workshop was held on the 24th March 2014 and was attended by 30 people. These individuals represented the Police, KMPT, CAADA, KCC, Oasis, Maidstone BC, NHS, Medway Council, Sanctuary, CXK, Rising Sun, Probation, NKWA and Victim Support. Representation was given at all levels from operational officers to senior managers and commissioners.

The figures below demonstrate how the MARACS continue to expand across Kent. To show accurate comparative data, The 6 regions are kept as they were established in 2008/9, based on Police Basic Command Units.



MARAC Current State

The workshop reviewed how the current system worked and the issues that arise. It was generally acknowledged that the current process works well. However there are a number of current and emerging issues. The key issues are:

- Too many cases at each meeting, so meetings are longer as there is resistance to having more frequent meetings.
- Lack of resilience of staff to attend the MARACS (not keeping pace with growth and demand), effecting staff ability to attend existing meeting structure
- Lack of sufficient contractual hours for the MARAC co-ordinators
- Frequency of meetings agreed as too infrequent for volume of cases but staffing not equipped to service higher meeting demand
- Lack of co-ordinator time for training, as time is having to be devoted to administration to manage the volume of referrals

- police No one professional lead within the
- Quality of cases presented is variable
- Sporadic attendance by some
- services, some critical to decision making
- Evidence of some duplication and
- over-processing
- Inappropriate referrals because
- some agencies have not developed structures or trained their staff sufficiently to deal with lower levels of risk (Medium or Standard) so MARAC referral becomes a default option
- Police ownership. This should be
- partnership owned
- Poor meeting facilities in some cases
- (especially where some MARACS are all day meetings)

It must be noted however that the current MARAC process is overall effective. However, addressing these issues will help address efficiency and the implementation of a standard process across the county, and will ultimately better safeguard victims of domestic abuse.

Moving towards a better MARAC future ideal state

The workshop then looked at how a MARAC would be operated in an ideal world. This was done to help the attendees identify the key areas that should be focused on to improve on the current process.

This was followed up by an exercise to identify what changes could be made to the current process if all partners were in agreement. The exercise was used to produce a number of key points. These key points are to be used in guiding the consultants that are reviewing the MARAC process to move towards the ideal solution.

- All agencies need to ensure sufficient expert resources to support medium and standard risk DA as well as high.
- The formal implementation of a MARAC governance structure
- The appointment of joint chairs to represent the police and other agencies
- The possible movement of co-ordinators into a centralised team
- A re-assessment of which cases are heard at MARACs with regard to safeguarding activities already carried out.
- Restricting MARAC activity to two DIs within the police based in the East and the West of the county.
- Coordinators and administrators as distinct roles (currently coordinators also administrate)
- Establish the ideal staffing resource level to provide the administration support and MARAC co-ordinator roles

- DA training carried out multi agency rather than single agency inputs
- The co-ordinators to have training skills/knowledge and possibly a recognised qualification
- Publication of the outcomes from MARACs

The recommendations focused on the growing pressure felt by the co-ordinators due to increasing case numbers, the almost complete ownership of the process by the police and the logistics around the meetings. If these areas can be addressed and improved upon it will enhance the effectiveness of the MARACs for the agencies, victims and perpetrators.

In view of the increasing number of cases contrasting with budget cuts to all agencies, it is recognised that beyond the strong moral argument to increase resources committed to MARAC, the process and the contributions by all partners will need to be reviewed and will require a compelling business case in order to be prioritised over competing priorities.

Interim Measures and Proposal

Alison Gilmour, Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Coordinator, and myself have spoken with the Kent and Medway Domestic Abuse Strategy Group, to raise the impending crisis of demand outstretching the capacity to coordinate and administer the volumes of cases.

As a result of this and discussions outside of that meeting, £34500 has now been secured from Public Health, Kent Fire and Rescue, Kent County Council, Medway Council, and Kent Police. Part of this money will provide one additional post for up to 12 months administrative support to MARACs across the county. This post is currently being developed and advertised by Kent Police. This should allow MARAC to be successfully administered for the rest of the financial year, and keep pace with volumes of cases being considered.

In order to take the recommendations from the MARAC event in March to develop a sustainable model which provides appropriate safeguarding for domestic abuse victims and their families I and Alison Gilmour have met with an independent consultant to request they develop the business case for the CSP and KMDASG to consider.

Once the consultant is instructed, a steering group will be established with key stakeholders to develop terms of reference for the consultant to work to, and to ensure the finished product reflects the ambition of the workshop. It is intended that the final report be completed by December and will be presented back to both the KMDASG and the CSP, in order to consider any financial implications in planning for the next financial year.

Request of the KCSP

1. To note the contribution made by CSP agencies in support of the MARAC workshop
2. To note and accept the key findings of the MARAC workshop (current state, below).
3. To note the recommendations of the event, and the interim position described for the rest of 2014 /15 FY

4. To note the proposal to develop a multi-agency business case to describe a costed model (or range of models) that will address these recommendations, together with the benefits for each agency
5. That the CSP membership support the establishment of a steering group to develop, oversee and agree the business case proposal

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